THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY-JOHN BEARD, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR-ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

Vol. XIV No. 45.

SALISBURY....SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1834.

Whole Number 723.



RTH OR EAST.

fellford's Stage. AT SALISBURY, (N. C.) (17 miles S. of Lexington,)

Will now arrive in Fredericksburg, (Va.) at 9 A. M. on the FOURTH DAY from Lexington, in time for the **Steamboat to Washington**; sleeping, the SAME NIGHT, in BALTIMORE

FOUR DAYS ONLY, From Lexington, (N.C.) to Baltimore Compare this with the speed of any other

PECKS & WELLFORD. Proprietors of the old S.W. or Middle Route Line of Stages. Fredericksburg, March 27, 1834.

N.B. Travellers from any point South of Salis bury, wishing to take this Line, should be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

P. & W.'s Stage leaves Salisbury immediately

after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South, viz. every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY evening.

Fare as low as by any other route. P.&W.

April 5, 1834.

The National Portrait Gallery Distinguished Americans.

THIS WORK is now in a course of publication, and

THIS WORK is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims upon public favor. The universal applause which its execution has eligited, is sufficient to dispel whatever distrust may have been encountered by the original prospectus.

The design of this Work is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel, in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the met. Eminent Citizens of our country. The selection will not be limited by any considerations of party feeling or local interest; but will impartially embrace the Histories and Portraits of such individuals, throughout the schole Union, as, by common consent, are admitted to posees an interest in the minds of their fellow-citizens, by their reputation for genius, acquirements, official standing, or public services. For this purpose, recourse will invariably be had so the most authentic materials that can be obtained in personal history, as well as in portraiture.

That can be obtained in personal history, as well as in portraiture.

The value of such a publication cannot fail to be appreciated by all who feel an interest in the preservation of the most essential ingredients in the history of their country. Taste and patriotism are equally invited to sustain an enterprize which aims to supply the future historian with those materials, the absence of which is so often regretted in recurring to the annals of our earlier times.

It is intended in the recurrence of publication to give

lier times.

It is intended, in the course of publication, to give Portraits of all the Presidents, as well as others who have filled the important offices of State, during and subsequent to fae Revolution, including the Military and Naval prefessions, and those whose attainments in Science and the Arts may have identified them with particity accellenting.

patriotic recollections.

In the arrangement of Portraits, both of the past and present times, the general tone of public sentiment will be consulted in the selection, as before intimated, without reference to the bias or antipathies of the division

The Work will be conducted by JAMES B. LONG-ACRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES HER-RING of the City of New York, under the superin-tendence of the Board of Directors of the American

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tendence of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts.

Other It will be issued in monthly parts, each containing three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of History. Twelve Numbers, or Parts, will make One Volume. All subscriptions will be payable in advance, and will be put at the following moderate rates for the respective editions will be part of the respective editions. lowing moderate rates for the respective editions published: In Royal Quarto, at \$10 per annum—in Imperial Octavo, at \$6 per annum—in Royal Octavo, at \$5.

An Agency for the above Work has been established in Salisbury, at the Office of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN, where Specimens of the Work can be seen, and where subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Ten Parts have already issued from the Press, (six of which are to be seen at this Office,) containing Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the fol-

lowing distinguished personages:

Part I. Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Thomas Mac

Part I. Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Thomas Mac-donough, U.S.N.; Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D. LL.D. Part II. Major-Gen. Israel Putnam, U. S. A.; An-drew Jackson, President of the United States; Miss C. M. Sedgwick, the Authoress. Part III. John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the United

States; Lewis Cass, Secretary of War; William Wirt. Part IV. Daniel D. Tompkins, Late Vice-President of the United States; Henry Clay; Major-Gen. Wil-liam Moultrie, U. S. A.

Ham Moultrie, U. S. A. Part V. Major-Gen. Alexander Macomb, U. S. A.; Joel R. Poinsett; Joel Barlow. Part VL Major-Gen'l. Anthony Wayne, U. S. A.; Edward Livingston; Col. John Trumbull, P.A.A.F.A.

The forthcoming Nos. will contain, among ma-

The forthcoming Nos. will contain, among many others, the following:
All the Presidents; Hon. W. Gaston, John Stanly, Esq., and Gen. W. R. Davie, of North Carolina; Robert Y. Hayne, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina: General Brown, Commodore Chauncey, De Witt Clinton, J. Fennimore Cooper, Washington Irving, General Greene, Hon. J. S. Johnson, Gen'l. Knox, Louis McLane, Benj. Watkins Leigh, Gen. Morgan, Lindley Murray, Com. Perry, Gov. Shelby, Chief-Justice Shippen, Gilbert Stuart, Mrs. George Washington, Daniel Webster, Right Rev. Bishop White, Noah Webster. Salisbury, March 22, 1834.—6t

& Book Lost. 20

THE Subscriber has lost a Volume of "AYS-COUGH'S SHAKSPEARE," for which he will pay its full value to any person who will deliver it to him.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. ver it to him. JOH Salisbury, March 22, 1834.

BETHANY FEMALE SCHOOL,

The Rev. Stephen Frontis and Ladv.

THE Subscriber, assisted by his Lady, proposes to open a FEMALE SCHOOL at his house, on Monday the 14th day of April next, where all the branches usually taught in similar institutions can be acquired. Having had some experience in instructing Young Ladies, he flatters himself that his assiduous care to teach thoroughly the various branches which convicted as I leave Edward. rious branches which constitute a Liberal Educa-tion, and to lead his pupils to form correct intel-lectual and moral habits, will ensure to him and his Lady the confidence of the public, and a share

of their patronage.

Being a native of France, the subscriber will also teach the French Language, which he has formerly taught, both at the North and at the Parents who may wish to add to the educa

terms of tuition, per Session, as follows: For Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithme tic, with plain sewing and marking,

For the above, together with Eng. Grammar, Parsing, Geography, History, Dicta-tion, Composition, and needle-work, -For Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, and the French Language, - 1

All accounts must be closed at the end of each session. Boarding can be had in the neighbor-

hood, in most respectable families, at the moderate rate of \$1 to \$1 25 per week.

The house of the Subscriber is situated close by Bethany Church, 61 miles from Statesville, on the main road leading to Rockford.

STEPHEN FRONTIS. P. S. It will be indispensable for the scholars to be furnished with the class-books adopted in the Iredell Co., March 22, 1834.-4t*

Bank of Cape-Fear, 6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter,

On Tuesday the 1st of April next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, unde

the direction of the following Commissioners:

City of Raleigh.—His Excellency David L.
Swain, William S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales,

Swain, William S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales,
 Charles Dewey.
 Wilmington.—President, Directors, and Cashier.
 Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange,
 E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.
 Newbern.—Hon. William Gaston, John Burgwin, John W. Guion, John M. Roberts.
 Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jonathan H.
 Haughton, William D. Roscoe, Richard Hoskins.
 Hillsborough.—James Phillips, Josiph Turner.

Hillsborough.—James Phillips, Josiah Turner John W. Norwood, James Webb. Salem.—John C. Blum, Emanuel Shober, John Vogler, F. H. Shuman.

Vogier, F. H. Shuman.
Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L.
Cowan, David F. Caldwell, John Beard, Jr.
Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, William W. Long.

Elizabeth City.—John L. Baily, Miles White,

John McMorin.

Halifax.—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, Robert C. Bond, Andrew Joiner.

Tarborough.—Spencer D. Cotten, James Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd.

Warrenton.—William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope. Milton.—John T. Garland, John Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.

-Vardy McBee, Charles C. He

derson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton.—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery,
Samuel C. Tate.

Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States, and their Branches, at par.—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South-Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the "Bank of Virginia," and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia" (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 1½ per cent, as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such

Notes available as Specie.

JAMES OWENS, President. Wilmington, March 22, 1834.

INFORMATION.

WHICH SOMEBODY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE,

IS WANTED!

A BOUT ten years ago there lived in the Tenth Congressional District a REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, by the name of Fawcet, or Forset, or something of the kind.—If he has any heirs living, they may probably be put in a way to get a small sum of money, by applying to the Editor of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, March 15, 1534.



North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment !—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and virilance are our greatest afformarks. South. Parents who may wish to add to the education of their daughters, an acquaintance with that useful language, will have an opportunity which, it is presumed, is seldom enjoyed in this part of the country.

The Session will be of five months, and the terms of tuition, per Session, as follows:

The Poeding Witting Scalling and Anithms.

Improve the only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Improve a property it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, ther political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up— corrupts the principles of Liberty, as *Idolatry* does pur

Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of When our foreigness established the present roll of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom. time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.— But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size isheet, in occasion, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with tavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condy

Raguet.

1. The North Carolina Republican will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1798.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging

ment, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging sour own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of Convention, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the Lincolnton.—Vardy McBee, Charles C. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton.—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Samuel C. Tate.

Washington.—William A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.

William L. Kennedy.

William L. Kennedy.

William L. Kennedy.

Wadesborough.—Absalom Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W. Brandon.

Muffreesborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.

Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Roulhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holfy.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States, and their Branches, at par.—Notes of the States, and their Branches, at par.—Notes of the States, and their Branches, at par.—Notes of the Roak of the State of South Carolina" will not be

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 348 pages filled with interesting and useful

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all case to be paid in advance.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal s now made to the friends of Constitutional Liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscriber All will hay be good May, communicate to the Publisher the names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly

be published.

(All Letters and Communitions must be addressed (post naid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, N.C.; where they will be promptly attended to January 15th, 1834.

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the Building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee whose directions it was commenced in December the process of working in which is necessarily slow the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of functions indianase.

the North certain articles of furniture indispensa ble to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accom-modations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the Schools

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) on Monday, the 2nd day of June next; at which time it may be confident relied on that every thing will be in readiness. By order of the Executive Committee, GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Raleigh, March 8, 1834.

SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BU-SINESS IN THIS PLACE, With the view of removing to the State of Missis sippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE

CUTLERY, OROCKERY, ALL other ARTICLES generally kept on band by generally kept on hand by Merchants in this part of the country,

At Cost, for Cash! Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last

customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase. Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf They respectfully invite their friends and



THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

larly both from New York and works by the most approved out, and Orders from a distance, attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will

THOMAS S. HENDERSON. Concord, March 29, 1834.

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his curploy a number of Workmen who arefirst-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the

an knos or local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Travellers' Inn. EF-

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Enter-tainment in Lexington, (N.C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servasit who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GCOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but Topents. lers can always be accommodated with GCOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important-consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with in-

creased ability to do the service of the road. An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SA-LISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thurs-day, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on

ady, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Or Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs

by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

19 Lexington, March 8, 1834.



P. J. SPARROW Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. A Monthly Magazine,

The Family Assistant

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to RELIGION, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATUS. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their amilies. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should be proposed magazine go into operation, those questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as a wait appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it.—The articles shall in general, as short. Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every n will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in de columns, printed on a new and legible type, and ry superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One D
Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Doll

ecription lists, are requested to for

WESTERN CAROLINIA SSUED WEEKLY.....JOHN I

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

TRRMS OF PUBLICATION

1. The "Western Carolinias" is p
Monday, at Two Dollars per anum if p
or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not a
the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued
are paid, unless at the discontinued
than one year; and a failure to make than one year; and a failure to make than the property of the

Carriage-Making Business

YARRIS & SHAVER HAVE ON HAND, AT THIS TIME, A very Large Assortment of Work

Barouches, Gigs,

CARRY-ALLS. WHICH THEY ARE DISPOSED TO SELI lower than can be bought

ewhere in this section of country. Their work is manufactured of as good materi

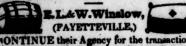
as can be procured in the Southern country. they employ none but good workmen, they will arrant their WORK to be superior TO ANY OTHER IN THIS PLACE both in neatness and strength.



Their Blacksmithing IS DONE BY GOOD WORKMEN, one of them being the BEST SPRING-MAKER

South of the Potomae. CO REPAIRING will be done on short notice d very cheap, at their OLD STAND, on Mar the Street, one door east of the late Dr. Ferrand' H. & 8.

Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—St COMMISSION ACENCY.



CONTINUE their Agency for the transaction of Commission Business generally, the Collection and Settlement of Claims, Discount and Renewa of Notes at either of the Banks, Purchase of Stock investment and Transfer of Money, &c. &c. Fayetteville, April 5, 1834.—3t

Land to be Sold. FOR TAXES.

THE following Tracts of LAND, or so much of each as will satisfy the Tax due thereon, WILL BE SOLD, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, On Monday the 19th of May next.

700 Acres belonging to the Estate of John

Lote in the Town of Salisbury, giv Samuel H. Pearson.

1 Lot in the Town of Salisbury, given i
Barah Yarbrough.

Acres belonging to the Estate of the widow Creson, deceased.

O Acres belonging to the Estate of Edward Bhengard, deceased.

O Acres belonging to the Estate of Richard Parker, deceased.

Parker, deceased.

800 Acres given in by Nicholas Rymer.

10 Acres belonging to Thomas Biles, given is by Daniel Biles.

87 Acres belonging to Rebesca Cook, given is by Thomas Cook.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Elizabeth Foster, deceased.

116 Acres belonging to Jacob Bostin of Iredell County.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of John Dickey, deceased.

125 Acres given in by Manches.

F. SLATER, Sherif. bry, April 5, 1834.—7t [30c]

OOK STORE In Statesville.

Subscriber respectfully informs his friends the public that he HAS REMOVED his Stock of BOOKS from Charlotte TO SVILLE. He expects to receive, in the of three or four weeks, a large supply of and interesting Books, from Philatic It will be his object to keep constantly and a good assortment of such BOOKS and ATIONERY articles as are in demand in this

that a well-conducted Book-Store proto highly useful to the cause of patriot bis Books at low prices for Cash, or a ent from an enlightened commu ferites all who feel an interest in his es-

all and examine for themselves.
DANIEL GOULD, March 29, 1834.

Take Notice! BAN AWAY, on the 20th of Fe-

DERBY. heat 25 or 26 years old— high, very black complec-check bonce, and large the me, a linear round-moralis, and an old



Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY 8 SATURDAY:::::::APRIL 12, 1834

NULLIFICATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. Reading, some months ago, the celebrated Debate which took place in Congress in 1802, on the Judicia-ry, our attention was arrested by the following para-

om this State. "Soon after the establishment of the Federal Courts ued a writ to the Supreme Court of North Ca-irecting a case then pending in the State Court

and laid the whole proceedings before the Legislature, who approved their conduct; and this, in that day, was not called disorganization."

To the politeness of a friend in Raleigh, we are in debted for a copy, from the old Legislative Journals, of the proceedings referred to by Mr. Macon, and they will be found below.

This is very analogous to the more recent cases in Georgia, where the State Courts denied, and refused to t to, the jurisdiction of the United States' Courts.

Mr. Macon says the conduct of North Carolina, "in hat day, was not called disorganization." No; the General Government was not, "in that day," ed the Sovereion of the land, and the STATES

Every body knew, then, how the Constitution was

formed, and for what purposes; and, although the new Government showed, very early, a tendency towards Consolidation, it was soon found that such a consummation could only take place gradually, and after the People should have become careless, through years of pros In process of time, however, the General Governmen

has grown bolder as the States have become less vigiant; and it now asserts its entire supremacy, and the right to put a Sovereign State to the sword for treason! And what is treason now-a-days? Why, in the opi nion of certain people, who style themselves "Unio

men," resistance of an unconstitutional law is treason.

But a better understanding of the meaning of words is beginning to prevail, and a more correct knowledge of the nature of our institutions has resulted from the citement caused by the assumptions of the General

Every true-hearted North Carolinian deeply regrets that we have no accurate and minute History of the State. There is, with us, an almost perfect de of one of the strongest incentives to high and generou ction—detailed records of the valor, patriotism, and magnanimity, of illustrious ancestors. To this we as cribe, in a great measure, the apathy and want of tonwith which our State has been but too justly charged It is but a few years since the public were for the first on of an authentic history of the ime put in possession of an authentic histo arly and decided stand taken in North Carolin mburg County) against the aggressions of the Crown We exulted at that development of the spirit of Li

berty, and the chivalrous style in which it burst forth. And we exult again, at the discovery that North Caro line was the first State that resisted an unauthorized eding of the General Government.

as to sustain the Judges, we recognize many that are familiar to us, and well known throughout thi State-yea, some of them well known throughout the for their consistent Republicanism and opposi

The names of LOCKE and GAITHER, Members fro this County, are found on the side of STATE RIGHTS.

Let our readers remember that North Carolina wa the last State, but one, to accede to the Union : she dreaded the power of the Federal Government so much that she continued out until November 1789; and, in 12 months after, she found it necessary to take a reso lute stand in defence of her reserved STATE RIGHTS

We should suppose that the Judges of North Caroli na, and the Members of her Legislature, in the very year when she adopted the Constitution, after a long and able discussion of it, understood that instrumen quite as well as the sages of the present day. The ludges unanimously denied, in strong language, the right of any other tribunal to interfere with matters efore them. And they were justified by a large ma jority of the Legislatu

But we have fallen from that dignified eminence. Our modern great men have discovered that the State ticle or clause thereof, or by any act of Congress, or Courts are mere petty pie-poudre tribunals, and that any law of the land," Courts are mere petty pie-poudre tribunals, and that both these Courts and the States are subject to the unlimited control of the Federal Judiciary. A denial of this modern doctrine makes one a political heretic !-- a

nullifier !!- a traitor !!! What were the Judges of North Carolina, and what a large majority of her Legislators, in 1790? He who would consider them as traitors, has too little spirit even for the collar....he is fit for nothing but a yoke.

Look, again, at the letter of the Judges : note, par ticularly, that they deny their responsibility to ANY OTHER Judicial tribunal.....they lay the case before the Legislature, and the Legislature approves thei conduct. This would be called, now-a-days, by some people, sedition, if not treason; but old Nat Macon says it was not then so considered. The name of this upright old Patriot is found among those who approve the course of the Judges, and we doubt not that man of our readers will find other old acquaintances there.

We do not mean to attack, in the least, the motive of those who voted on the side of the Federal Judges all we wish is to give facts with fidelity, and leave th conclusions to the judgments of unprejndiced, intelli gent men.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Received from the Senate the following Res

Received from the Senate the following Resolution for concurrence, viz:

"North-Carolina—In Senate, Dec. 15, 1790.—The Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity in this State having laid before the General Assembly a Letter informing of their having refused to obey a Writ of Certiorari issued by the Federal Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina, relative to a suit depending in the Court of Equity for the District of Educaton, in the State aforesaid, in which Robert Morria, John Alexander Neshit, and others, are complainants, and Nathaniel Allen, Alexander Black, William Scott, and others, are defendants; and the second Judges having teaches with their Letter, laid be-

fore the two Houses the reasons and causes of their refusal: R is therefore Resolved, That the General Asment which is indispensable to the adjustment of a ment which is indispensable to the adjustment of a wish subserviency to all his purposes and whims, question involving the interest and the honor of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Courts of Equity in this particular.

WM. LENOIR, 8. 8."

This resolution being read, the question was put.

While the House concur with the resolution of the Se

Will the House concur with the resolution of the Se Will the House concur with the resolution of the Se-ate!" and carried in the affirmative; and the yeas and ays thereupon called for by Mr. Jones; which are as

follow, to wit:
Year-Mestra Dawson, Stewart, Sawyer, Dickens,
J. Mebane, Dixon, Stallings, W. Williams, Bell, Davis,
Person, Yancey, Hannah, Moutgomery, H. Bryan, Caldwell, Mathews, Polk, Slade, Butler, Ussory, Bonds,
Scull, A. Mebane, S. Allen, Reading, Locke, Gaither,
Porter, Taylor, Phillips, Brown, Lovell, Thompson,
Houser, Southerland, Sanders, Franklin, Macon, Pender, Guion, McKay, Graves, J. Allen, Lord, Jones—46.
Nays—Messra Wood, Lanier, Stone, Gautier, Ferebee, Croom, Leigh, Jasper, Peters, E. Bryan, Irwin,

Nays—Messra Wood, Lanier, Stone, Gautier, Feree, Croom, Leigh, Jasper, Peters, E. Bryan, Irwin,
herry, Carrington, Perry, Everigin, Regan, Blewit,
rove, Hay, Fulford, Turner, Spruill, Sutton, Creecy,
orden, Pickett, Witherspoon, Hamilton, H. Hill—29.

The following is a copy of the Letter from the Ho-norable the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, ordered to be entered at large on the Journal,

To the Honorable the General Assembly

"To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the State of North-Carolina:
"GENTLEMEN: The Judges of the Superior Court of
Law and Equity for the State, ever attentive to their
duty in the exercise of their office, in distributing justice not only to the citizens of this State, but to all, as
well citizens of the United States, as foreigners, and
hoping that, by so doing, they should not only avoid any
censure on their conduct, but might prevent any clashing between the Judiciaries of the United States and
that over which they have the honor of presiding—a
thing ever to be wished, and which they would avoid
by every means in their pewer consistent with the laws
and Constitution of their country, and the great trust
reposed in them by the Legislature thereof;—nevertheless, a circumstance turned up at Edenton Superior
Court last, which required that they should then surreposed in them by the Legsus of the less, a circumstance turned up at Edenton Superior fields, which required that they should then surrender to the Judiciary of the United States a controling power over the Supreme Judiciary of this State, or refuse to comply with what they unanimously control to be an unconstitutional mandate of the Judicial to be an unconstitutional mandate of the Judicial to be an unconstitutional mandate of the Judicial to the superior ceived to be an unconstitutional mandate of the Jud-ges of the Federal Court—the duties they owe to their country at large, and to themselves as men, dictated to them the latter. It was done by the Judges with una-nimity and firmness, at the same time with all the renimity and firmness, at the same time with all the respect and decency which they conceived the nature of the case required. They herewith present to the Honorable the General Assembly, the Representatives of the People, to whom alone they conceive themselves accountable, a transcript of the proceedings in this extraordinary matter; and, if their conduct should meet the approbation of your Honorable Body, it will be an additional satisfaction to a consciousness of having discharged a trust reposed in them by their country.

"I have, Gentlemen, the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteen, your most obedient humble wars."

"I have, Gentlemen, the honor to be, with the rigest respect and esteem, your most obedient humble swant,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

For and in behalf of himself and the other

Judges of the Superior Courts, &c."

The following is a copy of the Representation of the diges, ordered to be entered on the Journal, to wit:

"Edenton, November 19, 1790.—On Saturday las

Judges, ordered to be entered on the Journal, to wit:

"Edenton, November 19, 1790.—On Saturday last the term of the Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity for Edenton District was closed, wherein many causes at law, both civil and criminal, as well as sundry suits and matters in equity, were heard and determined.
"In the course of the term, a Writ of Certiorari, issuing out of the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina in the Southern Circuit of the United States, commanding the Judges of the Court of Equity for the District of Edenton to certify an original bill of complaint, exhibited and now depending before the said Judges in the said Court of Equity, against Nathaniel Allen, Alexander Black, William Scott, William Boyd, William Beanet, Archibald Bell, Thomas Cox, Christopher Clark, Charles Johnston, Josiah Collins, and James Iredell, at the suit of Robert Morris, John Alexander Nesbit, and David Hayfield Cunningham in his own right and as executor of the testament and last will of Redmon Cunningham, deceased, with all things touching the same, &c., was produced by the Marshal of the ing the same, &c., was produced by the Marshal District of North Carolina, in the said Court of E

District of North Carolina, in the said Court of Equity and shown to the Judges thereof; who, being all three present in Court, delivered their opinions thereupon se ristim, but unanimously to the following import:

"That, though they were anxiously desirous that in disagreement or misunderstanding might take place be tween the Judicial authority of this State and the tri bunals established by the United States, concerning their reservation rights in invisitions and recognitions. their respective rights, jurisdictions, and prerogatives; yet they conceived it their indispensable duty, which they owed to the citizens of the State pursuant to their

yet they conceived it their indispensable duty, which they owed to the citizens of the State pursuant to their oath of office, not to obey or comply with the mandate of the aforementioned writ, for the following reasons:

"First, Because that, being a Court of original general supreme and unlimited jurisdiction, they apprehended that, as such a Court, they were not amenable to the authority of any other Judiciary, and, consequently, that they did not conceive that the suits and proceedings depending before them, in their Judicial capacity, were subject to be called or taken from the said Court of Equity by the mandatory writ of any other Court or jurisdiction whatever....much less by that of a Court of inferior and limited jurisdiction.

"Secondly. Because they conceived that, as Judges

"Secondly. Because they conceived that, as Judge of the several Superior Courts of Law and Courts for the several superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity within the State, they were not subject to the mandate of any writ for calling the records and pro-ceedings in any cause or matter depending before them or the transcripts thereof, to any of the Courts or tri-bunals of the United States, in virtue of the constitu-

PROSPECTS OF REFORM. We had flattered ourself into the belief, or at least

the hope, that no press in North Carolina would any longer withhold light from the People on the subject of any other subject, inasmuch as we believe that no great and permanent object of utility can be effected until our Constitution is amended, we hoped to see it speedily adjusted.

We do not yet despair; but our hopes have been somewhat suppressed by seeing an Eastern Editor ex-cuse himself from publishing the luminous Address of the Executive Committee, with the plea that it was too ong for insertion in his paper!

Now, as we do not know personally the brother Editor to whom we allude, we have no cause to suspect him of being influenced by any other motive than the supposition that the Constitution is good enough, and ter for his paper than what, to him, appears a dry detail of statistical facts.

But we cannot "assume the responsibility," as the conductor of a public press, of withholding information from the People on a question which has long agitated and will continue to distract the State until it is set-tled. The Address has already appeared in our co-

the merits and demerits of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

If any of them appear objectionable, we hope those who are dissatisfied will publicly express their doubts and their fears, and thus give the friends of the mea-sure an opportunity to defend it. Doubtless some of the who are dissatisfied will publicly express their doubts and their fears, and thus give the friends of the measure an opportunity to defend it. Doubtless some of the proposed changes will seem objectionable, or at least unnecessary: it is therefore highly proper that they er, laid be- should undergo a calm and candid di

On most of the provision ns in the Bill passed by the Senate, the comments of the Executive Committee are sufficiently clear and satisfactory; but on some points they are not so clear as might be desired. This arose from the circumstance that the intention of the Legis lature, or of those Members who supported the mea sure, was not set forth in minute detail in the Bill which has been published.

The circumstances under which the Bill was brough forward precluded the possibility of giving it all desira-ble precision and detail. It was introduced but a few days before the rise of the Legislature, when there was a press of business and much impatience from a pr tracted session, and the Committee were compelled, b those circumstances, to sit during the sitting of the Se nate, and of course to act promptly.

From a fortuitous agency in this matter, we have it in our power to give explanations of those parts of the on which the want of such opportunity has pre vented the Executive Committee from co with their general minuteness and accuracy; and w should have given these explanations when we publish ed the Address, had we not, upon reflection, thought it best not to anticipate possible objections, but to give the public mind time to digest the subject.

We shall in due season recur to it. And, in nean time, we repeat the request that, if there be any who are dissatisfied with the proposed amendments, they will communicate their views, and invite investigation

POT-HOUSE POLITICIANS!

It is but a few weeks since the respectable sign of a decent memorial from Burke County were called, by a Senator, Pot-House Politicians. We remarked, at the time, that the degraded genus to which this epithet was applicable did not breathe the pure mounts air of North Carolina, but would have to be sought in the filthy purlies of a populous city.
Since then, several petitions, which well deserve the

me of "miserable," have been sent to Congressfrom the small-beer swiggers of little York, in Penn sylvania, abusing, by name, some of the most distin blackguards of the city of New York, which seems have been concocted, like the Doctor's dish in Peregrine Pickle, expressly for the purpose of producing

Under the head of "National Insult," we pre ome appropriate remarks by an Editor justly indignant. accompanied with some of the fictitious names to the The trite saying, "like master, like man," is not in-

pplicable to these memorialists and their grand chief. When the President of the United States so far forgets self-respect, the dignity that ought to belong to his tation, and the respect due to a co-ordinate department of the Government as to treat the Senate with conempt, it is not surprising that those who boast of being hole-hogs in fealty, as they certainly are in filth, hould rush from their styes, and follow their herds nan's lead. But surely it is time for every man, who regards at all the character of his country, either at ome or abroad, to ponder well the causes which have roduced the present state of things, and use his influ

The right to petition ought to be, and is, held in re erence by all who deserve the name of freemen .-When exercised in a respectful manner, it should b duly regarded, though the petitioner might be th st culprit in the country : but when prostituted as it has been, to the base purposes of private calumny and public degradation, and countenanced by men in high stations, it indicates a disordered state of mo rals which bodes no good to free institutions.

There is one circur stance connected with the Tamnany memorial, worthy of remark. It seems that the eaders of the party in New York could not procure ough reputable subscribers to it to make a respectable show in numbers, and they therefore resorted to the w imagination or besotted memory of some of the herd to supply the deficiency. In no other way can we acount for the signatures of such characters as Jim Crow, Bull Burk, jr., and their equally distinguis

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

A late Georgia paper says:
"None of the gentlemen spoken of for the Presider

by can possibly succeed, except the candidate who will be supported by the Administration, unless that Administration be ruined in the estimation of the People of the United States. On the other hand, should the Ad-ministration and its friends be able to maintain their po-pularity, can the candidate they will present for the suffrages of the People be defeated? He cannot be." Now, although we can see no force in the Editor's

easoning, which we omit, we entirely concur in his

ministration can retain its popularity, it—that is to say, the President and his Kitchen Cabinet-can transmit the office to whom it pleases. In the disposal of forty thousand offices, the President possesses a power which may well be dreaded, since it has been seen how much it may be abused to corrupt the purity of elections, and Reform. Considering it paramount in importance to to destroy that political independence which is the very very life of our institutions. But, when we add to this the monstrous increase of

But, when we add to this the monstrous increase of power which the Executive would derive from an unchecked control over the public money, enabling him to operate upon the Directors of four hundred Banks, scattered over the whole country, the combined influence may well startle the most secure and careless friend of Republican Governments.

And we would seriously call the attention of the People to the true issue now presented for their decision. That issue is not whether the United States Bank is constitutional or unconstitutional......whether it is expedient or inexpedient—(this question, we trust, may be decided, in a free country, without the instrumentality of a single individual)—but the true and the deeply important questions are, whether the Free People of this country will submit to the will, the mere caprice, of one man, and permit him to trample all laws in the dust!....Not only this, but whether, by sanctioning such abuse in one President, and allowing him to use the patronage of his office and the money of the country to promote the schemes of his favorites, they will suffer him to name his successor, and thus destroy all but the mere show of the elective franchise!

These we believe to be the true questions now presented to the People; and, as much as they have been devoted to Gen. Lackson, we hope and trust that, when the day of decision shall come, they will not hesitate to

per that they and the man, whoever he may be, whose principles af-lion, as this is ford a guaranty for their protection, to one whose only dent, and, as his evil spirit, influences him to unwise,

without disclosing—though in the true Regency in committal style—his partiality for Mr. Van Buren, is reckons with certainty upon the votes of Virginia and North Carolina. But we would admonish him not be be so sanguine as to either of th of "The Magician" is dissolved in both: even the mighty influence of Jackson himself is vanishing we will venture to predict, that, among the matter of his former advocates in these two States, there be found, a year hence, but few, very few, "to

We acknowledge that we once the ty irresistible: we feared that his had thrown such a spell around partiality for the General would bl of the President. But we now opinion: we now think that his m measures, and his insulting conditioners, has placed his character to crait in to excite just apprehensions, and which once ascribed even his far

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY EVENT

By a letter we learn that on Tuesday week Gen. Blair, a Member of Congress from South Carolina, put an end to his life, by shooting himself through the head. Our correspondent says that the death of Gen. Bar vas announced to the House by Mr. McDuffie, in nost respectful and impressive man

most respectful and impressive manner.

Such occurrences as this and the death of Mr. Baidin, ought to temper the asperity of party strife: £r.to
a person of refined sensibility, few things can be more
painful than the reflection that death has cut off frever his means of reconciliation with one whom he had

The Supreme Court of this State adjournment ne 12th inst., after an arduous session of three About one hundred and fifty cases were decided. of them involving new and very important principles. The Act of Assembly of 1832, changing the mode of

electing Clerks of Courts, was pronoun

This decision will affect only some half dozen in iduals who contested the validity of the Act : but the abstract principle is one of much importance.

April 2. Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opir the Court in the case of Hoke v. Henderson, from Licoln; affirming the judgment below, which declared to old Clerk to retain his office.—Also, in the case of Sta ly v. Taylor, from Craven; reversing the judgment re red below, in favor of the new Clerk.

Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Shuford v. Loretz, from Lincoln; dismissing

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DAVIDSON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT. APRIL TERM, 1834. Presentment of the Grand-Jury.

Presentment of the Grand-Jury.

We, the Grand-Jurors of Davidson County, having disposed of all the official business laid before us, believe it to be our right as Freemen, if not our duty as Grand-Jurors, before we separate, to present, for the serious consideration of our Fellow-Citizens, the present alarming attitude of the Federal Executive, and some of the principal causes that have led to the existing enterassments of the country.

We present ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, as having disappointed the reasonable hopes and expectations of all his true friends and supporters in this part of the country. He was supported by the Freemen of Davidson County, under the firm persuasion that he would, if elected, correct the abases which had crept into the Government, and bring it back to its original purity and simplicity; but, so far from this, we see, with deep mortification, that he is doing more, by a hundred fold, to subvert the Constitution, and change the form of Government, than any or all of his predecessors put together. In a more especial manifest. and change the form of Government, than any or all of its predecessors put together. In a more especial maner, we present him for his conduct in the following articulars, viz:

1st. For his arbitrary, despotic, and unce \[\] 1st. For his arbitrary, despotic, and unconstitutional conduct, in seizing the public money, removing it from the place where it had been deposited by law, and distributing it among various favorite local Banks, ecattered all over the country, many of which are of very doubtful and suspicious character—thereby endangering the safety of the public finds, and setting the Constitution and the Laws at naught. This act of arbitrary power has deranged the whole trade and business of the country, and has brought ruin and bankruptcy on thousands of our Fellow-Citizens, while every industrious and hard-working man throughout the land has, more or less, been injured by it.

\[\frac{1}{2} 2nd. We \textit{present} him for his reckless obstinacy in this measure, after he sees its ruinous consequences, and

this measure, after he sees its ruinous consequences, after he must see that it incurs the general disapproxi-

ion of the American People,
3rd. We present him for his haughty and Kingly de portment towards various Fellow-Citizens, who, from time to time, have called on him as deputations sent by large assemblages of people, to lay their sufferings and We are as confident as he is that if the present Administration can retain its popularity, it—that is to say, the President and his Kitchen Cabinet—can transmit the office to whom it pleases. In the disposal of forty housand offices, the President possesses a power which fore

4th. We present him as having violated all his sohis election, and while he was a Candidate. Among other things, he promised to reform the abuses of the Government, and to correct the extravagances and corruptions which had crept into its practice;—but, so far form having done this those sections.

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unconstitutional, and bad acta. We advise him to drive those mercenary wretches out from his presence, and in future to take council from his constitutional advisers.

These and many other acts of President Jackson, we might present to our Fellow-Citizens as dangerous to Liberty, but we sum up the whole, by declaring that, in our opinion, his course of conduct has been such as to break down the land-marks and barriers of the Constitution, to collect all power in his own hands, and then, as a necessary consequence, to convert our Republican form of Government into an unlimited MONARCHY.

We present all these actings and doings of President Jackson to the most serious attention of our Fellow-Citi-

We present all these actings and doings of President Jackson to the most serious attention of our Fellow-Citizens, and we admonish them, if they would continue free, they must openly discountenance, not only the conduct of the President, but they must withdraw their confidence from all who justify his usurpations.

DAVID LOTTING BECK, DAVID LOFTIN, PETER OF AN, PETER OF AN, PHILIP G HER, DAVID LOFTIN, PHILIP G HER, DAVID LOFTIN, PHILIP G HER, PAUL DAVID LOFTING HER PA

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all his so-ntry before. Among uses of the es and cor-but, so far es and cor-so Adminis-e expendi-e enormous gether dou-what they of Thomas this prodi-e, the pos-trhems. arse of pro-pointments ere not his e of all his ext men out actices, but they differ-sir political ses, he puts by fulsome ers and in-res in elec-next Presi-

patronage favorite in Chair; thus who they eclaring hu

nation, and ation of the monly call-s the Presi-

JACOB HEDRICK,
VALENTINE HOOVER,
JOHN BOWERS,
EPAPHRODITUS KENNEDY.

Resolved, the Grand-Jury, that this Presentment sent to the Western Carolinian, to the Journal, and atchman, with a request that the same be published.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Foreman.

A NATIONAL INSULT.

The people of the United States have been grossly outraged and insulted, in the persons of their Senators and Representatives in Congress. The National Legislature has been made the spor and mockery of a mob; and we are very much de ceived in the spirit and patriotism of the American people, if such an outrage is suffered to go unre-baked. The Philadelphians have sent an Anti-Bank Memorial to Congress, with fifteen hundred signatures, which Dr. Sutherland, one of their Reentatives, was found with hardihood enough to say, in his place, on presenting it, that it con-rained four thousand; when, in fact, the fifteer hundred names actually appended were made up of whole pages of doublets—the same individual, in some instances, having his name some thirty times repeated, and others being fraudulently cut from petitions for entirely different purposes, and attached to this.

The Hickory troops in the interior of Pennsyl vania—the immortal men of York—have sent in a memorial full of vulgar vituperation of the very branch of the Government to which it was addressed, and containing whole paragraphs of coarse bil-lingsgate, applied personally to individual members —but it has been left to our own city to stand alone in the infamy of insulting the majesty of our own Government, by presenting a paper to both branches of the Legislature, signed by whole plabranches of the Legislature, signed by whole p toons of fictitious blackguards. It will hardly believed, but it is quite true, nevertheless, that the great Tammany memorial sent from New York, with such a flourish of trumpets, was, in fact, sign-ed throughout the whole list by such names as we

give below. We ourselves were incredulous when we firs saw the statement. We believed, nay we hoped that it was a mere public joke. We are obliged however, to dismiss that idea, for the Document the official officers of the United State printed by the official officers of the United States House of Representatives is before us, and is at the service of our readers. Let Mr. Cambreleng and the Hon. Senator from New York, who stoo sponsors for the respectability of the "gentlemen hose names appeared as signers, see whether their confidence re mains unimpaired in this portion of their constituents:

James Crow, Jim Crow, jun., Teddy O'Rook Col. Pluck, Duff Green not ded, Black Hawk Jim Cunnon, Tim Flomley, Hugh Toughy, Hur rah for Jackson, Bryan the brave King of Lein-ster, Peter Parley, Tom Noles, Bull Burk, jun-Port Levi, James Twaddle. These sturdy repub licans, together with Messrs. Smokehouse, Frederick Fog, M'Duffie, Peter Sauce, Joseph Glomper . Gamble, Mr. Richard Snooks, Mr. Long shore, &c. &c., have signed this charming memorial; a Committee of Delegates are commissione to bear it to Washington, and our "commercial Representative" and an Honorable Senator gravely present it to their respective Houses, and so only guarantee the respectability of the signers But, aside from the unprecedented impudence of signing such names to a paper addressed to the Legislature of the Union, the list of real signa-tures affords a fruitful volume of curious statistics. In the first place, we perceive a number of names more honestly appended; for as Larry O'Hollogan says, writing was not taught in the school where the signers received their education, and of course their mark or se lows we have nought to say against; for, not being able to write, there is violent presumption that they did'nt stop to read the memorial.

One class of names is particularly interesting to us-for the writers, having been for several years indebted to us, they have succeeded so admirably in skulking, that we thought they had either gone off by the cholera, (and we are not without suspi cion now) or taken themselves to some portion o Terra incognita. If they are above ground in New York, we shall endeavor to hunt them up. But the most numerous class that have signed this Memorial, are Messieurs the "Illegibles." This This family seem bent against a "restoration of the de-sposites," for some scores of them have memorialazed Congress against it, and they will probably all wote for Mr. Lawrence for the Mayoralty, since he wotes for Gen. Jackson's measures, even while he speaks against it. One, at least, of the gentlemen whose name appears to the paper, was not long since arraigned for theft, but let off on the ground of insanity. There are others on the list, who have been grievous in their complaints against the wreatment in the Sing Sing prison! But the subject is too disg. sting to be pursued, and we have only to ask, in conclusion, whether it is not the duty of Co. duty of Congress to institute some action in rela-tion to it?—Ought there not to be a Joint Committee appointed to investigate so foul a transaction and inquire whether the two Houses have been and inquire whether the two Houses have been knowingly imposed upon and insulted in this way? Ought there not, at any rate, to be an order passed forthwith for removing such filth from the files, and expunging all proceedings in relation to it from the record? There are names of respectable and honorable men attached to this memorial, we know very well—men who would scorn, as every good man scorns, so gross, so abominable an insult to the dignity of the nation; but it is an outrage that the People's Representatives ought not to submit the People's Representatives ought not to submit

1

New Bank.—The Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Stock of the New Bank, in this City, field a meeting on Tuesday last, and adjourned to Wednesday week, when they will decide as to the propriety of calling the Stockholders together. From information received within a day or two, there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that the requisite amount of Stock for commencing operations, has been already taken.—Ral. Register.

Internal Improvement.—The Central Committee met in this City, agreeably to appointment, on the 1st inst. They adopted an Address to the People of North-Carolina, in relation to the means of improving the condition of our State, which is now in process of publication, and will, with the Proceedings of the Convention, be ready in a few days for distribution.—1b.

Ordination:—On Sunday last, the Right Rev. Bishop Ives held an Ordination in Christ's Church, in this City, when Mr. Singletary, of Washington, Beaufort county, was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons.—Ib.

Down East, March 1, 1834.

Down East, March 1, 1834.

To Major Downing of Downing ville,
now at Washington:

Dram Major: You having so much immediate and
familiar communication with the Gineral, I have thought
it would be better to communicate to you any ideas intended for the ear of the Gineral, than to McLean, or
Cass, or any of this kind of folks.

Now I tell you what I want you to tell the Gineral.
This morning, before I got up, I was laying thinking of
the Ginerals "experiment" to crush the monster,
and how much the Gineral would gain by it. After and how much the Gineral would gain by it. After laying and thinking on't two or three hours, I concluded that the Gineral wouldn't gain much by it. I got out of bed, and just as I put my foot on the floor, I saw a monstrous great black spider, as full as a bladder when blowed up full of wind, and in an instant it run over my bare foot. I thought it bit me; it scratched my foot as it run over, at any rate. I thought I would step upon it and crush it. I run after it, and did step on it, and crushed it; and I was astonished, and stood amazed, when I saw hundreds of small spiders fly out, and as quick in their motions as lightning, running over my feet and in every direction. I tried to kill themperhaps I did kill some—but they run under the care

I thought how the Gineral's crushing the monster might tern out like this. The little monsters are there to torment me, and I do not know as I shall ever get rid of them; and I shall never forget how bad I felt when I crushed it; and you must imagine for yourself the situation my foot was in.

Now if the Gineral should crush the big monster, I fear he may be in such a situation as myself. While the old spider was living, the little ones were kept within bounds; but oh! that crush! it let loose myriads upon me, that I fear I shall never be rid of. upon me, that I fear I shall never be rid of.

Yours to serve, dear Major, JONATHAN TAUNTON.

What will the People, who are doubtless attached to their Constitution, and who are not yet disposed to surrender all power into the hands of one man, say to the following exhibition of malevolence and rage in the official paper of yesterday?

and rage in the official paper of yesterday?

"This attempt [the recent vote of the Senate] to impeach the Chief Magistrate, is, in fact, nothing more
than giving the sanction of a majority, made up, in
part, of notorious stipendiaries of the Bank, to the
shameless libel, first put forth by the purchased press
of the Corporation, and afterwards specially recognised of Bank origin, by receiving the confirmation of
the manifesto issued by the Board of Directors itself.
The coalition in the Senate cannot raise, by all its
labored orators, the grave and formal resolution it The coalition in the genete cannot raise, by all its labored oratory, the grave and formal resolution it has so solemnly adopted, above the level of the miserable libel which formed its embryo in Webb's newspaper." "The result [the adoption of the resolution] is the triumph of perfidy."

Can any citizen, of manly or patriotic feeling, look upon this daring attempt to dragoon and over awe a co-ordinate branch of the National Legisla ture, with any other feeling than that of un abhorrence? Is there one so disciplined for bondage and worthy of chains, as to read this undisguised denunciation of the august body to whom the highest Legislative and Executive powers have been confided, without feeling every fibre glow with

honest indignation?

The violence of the language thus used by the Organ of the Executive, towards a co-ordinate branch of the Government not having power over the purse and the sword, and which has simply pro nounced a deliberate judgment upon an Executive act submitted to it for ratification and approval, affords one more (and an alarming) symptom of the spirit which unhappily sways the Executive Branch of the Government. It is not for the purpose of commenting on the outrage thus done to the Se nate, that we have quoted it. To enlarge upon it, would be to insult the understandings of our readers: but it is fit that they should know in what manner the assembled States of this Union, as represented in the Senate, are insulted and vilified in the journal which is known to be in the confidence of the President of the United States.—Nat. Int.

Virginia Elections .- Returns have been recei ved from the Frederick and Prince William Elections, in both of which counties Anti-Van Burer

men are elected. MOBILE, MARCH 6.

We learn that on Saturday night last, a disturb ance, which resulted in a serious riot, broke out among the Students of the University. The dwell-ing of the President was attacked, the windows of the Professors broken in, and several fire arms dis charged. We did not learn that personal injury was sustained by any of the parties, nor does our informant know the particular cause of the disturb ance, or in what manner it was quelled.

A meeting of the members of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, opposed to the National Administration, was held in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, on the 25th ultimo. David Fullerton Esq., the Senator from Franklin county, presided and William Jackson, Esq., of Chester county, and Gen. Abner Lacock, of Beaver county, members of the House of Representatives, acted as Secretaries. On motion of Mr. Runlop, of Franklin county, resolutions were adopted advising the democratic citizens, and all others opposed to the usurpations of the Executive of the United States, to choose delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 27th of May, for the purpose He would feel gratified to see the above Pr of devising measures to restore the prosperity of the country.

Gov. Tazewell, of Virginia, has entered on his

POSTSCRIP

"Oh tell it not in Gath!"

6.7 We stop the press to amounce that the puestion with regard to the Removal of the Depo-sites from the Bank of the United States, has been sites from the Bank of the United States, has been taken in the House of Representatives. That body has sustained the unlawful and despotic action of the President, in his seizure of the purse of the nation, and the destruction of the pledged faith of the Government, by a majority of FIFTEN VOTES!—119 for the President's course, and 104 against it. It is said that the PREVIOUS QUESTION was forced upon the House, in order that the decision might have its influence upon the pending elections in Virginia. It is now evident that the PEOPLE cannot depend upon their Representatives to stop, the ccurse of usurpation and corruption; and they must, therefore, and we believe will, take the matter into their own hands. We may new look for MOBS in the North, and We may now look for MOBS in the North, and decisive, the less violent measures, in the South.

SHIP NEWS

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON:

March 27. Schr. William Henry, Davis, from Charleston; Schr. Undaunted, Tyler, from New York.

March 29. Schr. Commerce, Messer, from N. York;
Brig Damon, Mills, fish New York; Schr. Resolution,
Wood, from Philadelphia; Brig Galaxy, Davis, from
New York.

March 30. Schr. Regulus, Darling, from New York.

April 1. Schr. Miner, Crosby, from Charleston; Schr.
William H. Crawford, Wagner, from N. York; Schr.
Mac, _____, from Salem, Mass.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

March 30. Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for P. Clingman, Clingman & Wright, Murphy & Taylor, John Murphy, Murphy & Moss, B. Clemmons, R. Reid, Wheeler & Burns, Womack & Goodwin, C. W. & E. R. Harris, Cowan & Jenkins, Cowan & Foster, T. L. Cowan, W. H. Haywood, Mebane, McIver & Co., S. & W. Moore, Kane & Kirkland, of the interior.

or the interior.

I thought how the Gineral's crushing the monster

I thought how the Gineral's crushing the monster

I thought how the Gineral's crushing the monster

I thought how the Mineral's crushing the monster

I thought how the merior.

Prices Current

SALISBURY. [April 12, 1834. Brandy, apple, 35 a 40; do. peach, 45 a 50; Bacon, 10; Butter, 10 a 000; Cotton in seed, 2½; do. clean, 9 a 00; Coffee, 17 a 18; Cors, 62½ a 0; Feathers, 30; Flour, (scarce) \$6 a 7; Flaxseed, \$1; Molassés, 50a 00; Nails, 8 a 10; Outs, 35 a 37½; kye, 40; Sugar, brown, 11 a 12½; do. loaf, 18 a 20; Salt, \$1,12½ a 1 25; Tallow, 9 a 10; Tobacco, 6 a 20; Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 41 00; Whiston, 45 a 50 low, 9 a 10; Tobacco, 8 a \$1 00; Whiskey, 45 a 50.

CHERAW, S. C. [April 1, 1884 CHERAW, S. C. [April 1, 1834.

Bacon, 10 a 10½; Butter, 15 a 20; Beeswax, 16 a 17; Coffee, 14 a 15½; Cotton, new, 10½ a 11½; Corn, 67, (very scarce;) Flaxseed, \$1 00 a 1 25; Flour, \$6 00 a 7 50; Mackerel, \$6 50 a 9 00; Iron, 4½ a 5; Lard, 10 a 12½; Molasses, 40 a 50; Sugar, prime, 11½ 12½, do. common, 9 a 10, do. loaf and lump, 15 a 18; Salt, in sacks, \$3 00, bushel, 75; Tallow, (scarce) 10 a 12; Wheat, 90 a \$1 00.

bushel, 75; Innow, (and the slightly improved since our last. Sales of prime Cotton have been made chiefly at 11 cents, though the prices range from 104 to 104.

[Pee Dee Gazette, April 1.

FAYETTEVILLE. [April 1, 1834.

Brandy, peach, 55 a 60; do. apple, 28 a 33; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 17 a 18; Coffee, 13 a 15; Cotton, 9 a 11;; Cora, 85 a 90; Flaxseed, \$1 00 a \$1 10; Flour, \$4 25, a \$5 50; Feathers, 34 a 36; Iron, 4‡ a 5½; Molasses, 31 a 33; Naila, (cut) 6 a 6½; Sugar, brown, 9½ a 11; do. lump, 14; do. loaf, 16 a 18; Salt, 55 a 65; Wheat, 95 a \$1 00; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wool, 16 a 18.

The Farmers' IIII . morph.

THE Subscriber, being grateful for the flattering and increasing patronage he has heretofore received, informs his customers and the public that he is prepared to accommodate them AS WELL, and a leetle CHEAPER than any other Tavern

His Table and Stables shall at all times upplied with the very best the market affords.

He has experienced and attentive Ostlers, and will spare no pains himself to render their stay agreeable.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

tf

A Valuable House and Lot In Lincolnton, For Sale.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by med, I WILL SELL, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, ON FRIDAY THE 2d DAY of MAY NEXT,

(BEING IN THE COURT-WEEK,)

The House and the Lot IN THE SAID TOWN, KNOWN AS No. 7 in the S. W. Square.

The above Lot is handsomely situated on the Main Street, and is calculated both for business and a private residence....It includes a neat and comfortable Dwelling, Kitchen, Carriage Makers' Shop, a Well of Water, a good Garden, and all necessary and convenient appendages.

Also, will be sold, on the same day, EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT or CARRIAGE-MAKERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. Conditions made known at the sale.
WILLIAM BOYDEN, Trustee.

Mr. PHIFER also begs

leave to inform the public, that during the court-week about

Lincolnton, April 12, 1834.-3t

-200-WINDSOR CHAIRS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

OTHER ARTICLES, Will be sold at Public Sale. bring its value. M. C. P. April 12, 1834.—3t

OF DOG LOST!

official duties.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned on the 19th of March, after a Session of sixty-six days. During the term, the Court decided 79 cases, leaving a docket for 41 cases. Every case ready for trial was disposed of.

A Little White Dog, of the Fiest breed, with red cars, and some red streaks on his tail—named Cupid—has strayed, or been stolen, from the Mansion Hotel. A reasonable compensation will be given for his "restoration."

Salisbury, April 12—2 H. W. CONNOR.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday evening the 2nd instant, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ's Church, GAVIN HOGG, Esq., to Mrs. SA-RAH L. BLOUNT.

In the city of Raleigh, on Sunday the 6th instant, at the residence of Gov. Iredell, by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of the Methodist Church. WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Secretary of State, to Mrs. FRANCES BLOUNT, of Hillsborough.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,
In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan County, on Sunday evening the 6th instant, Mr. JOHN G. HOSKINS, a very worthy and respectable citizen.
In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan County, on the
9th inst., MARGARET, infant daughter of Mr. Lemuel Biugham, aged about eleven months.
In Stokes County, on the 30th alt., Mr. GEORGE
LAGENAUER, in the 78th year of his age.
In Orange County, on the 12th ultimo, Mr. JOHN

In Orange County, on the 12th ultime, Mr. JOHN REEVES, in the 88th year of his age, a soldier of the

Revolutionary war.

In Wilmington, on the 29th ult., RICHARD BRAD-LEY, Esq., in the 65th year of his age. Another link which connected us with the preceding generation is broken, and another of our Fathers is removed. Plain, unaustentatious, and unpretending himself, it is not our purpose to indulge in vain eulogy.

Notice. Any person having a good second-hand sell low, may hear of a purchaser by applying at Salisbury, April 12—if THIS OFFICE.

BALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution

WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY. THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage

pledge themselves to enter upon the exercise of the next session with renewed zeal. P. J. SPARROW, T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

Confectionary and Grocery STORE.

HENRY W. WATSON respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received a NEW SUPPLY OF ARTICLES in his line, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms, at his old stand. Among his Assortment will be found the following: CANDIES, all sorts; RAISINS; ALMONDS;

CARDIES, all sorts; KARSINS; ALBERTS; Cream and Cocoa NUTS; FILBERTS; FIGS; CHESNUTS; APPLES; SEGARS, both Spanish and Common; CROCKERY WAKE, of different kinds; CANDLES; BUTTER CRACKERS; TOBACCO, both Chewing and Smoking;

PIPES; SNUFF, by the ounce; Whiskey, Brandy, and Cider—together with great many other articles, not enumerated. Salisbury, April 12, 1834.—3t

CT LOST BOOKS.

A NY person having either of the following BOO belonging to me, will be pleased to return them my room, viz:

The 1st and 2d volumes of Christian's Blackstone;
The 3d volume of Archbold's Blackstone—with Thomas J. Oakes's name in it;

The 11th volume of Swift's Works—Nichol's edition;
American State Papers, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th vols.;
The Pelham Novels, bound, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th volumes;

The 2d volume of Brown's Philosophy.

My name is in most of the above Books, so that persons who have them may know whose they are. I the nore desire the above books, as the odd volumes which I have left are worth but little to me without the other BURTON CRAIGE. Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

A LIST OF REMAINING IN THE

ON THE 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1894. .. Moses Abernathy, Daniel Acre, Freder

A.....Moses Abernathy, Daniel Acre, Probrick Adderholdt.

B....Charles Betts (2.) Thomas Billing, on the or John Hass, David Baily, Randolph Barnett, Joker, Rebecca Bradley.

C....Mr. Coapor, David Coulter, The Col. of the Regiment, The Clerk of the Court, James Carpa & Brother, Elisha Calloway, Thomas Crore.

D....Thomas Davis, John Dellinger.

F....J. G. Fritchey.

G....Henry Gardner, William Goodson, Abras Boodson, Jeremiah Goodson, Sarah Grider.

H....William Hickey, James C. Hall, Sannel Hoke (2.) John Howser, James P. Henderson (2.) Johns A. Herron, Philip Hefner, Philip Hartsoge, Wm. Moore or Oliver Holland, George Hovis.

I....J...David Isaliotte, George Jarret, R. I. Johnson, Sarah Jones, Benjamin Jenkins, Daniel Jenkins, Henry Jones, J. M. Jones.

K....Andrew Killian.

K....James M. Leonard, John H. Long, Daniel Lutz Charles Leonard. M....John Michai (2,) Sally Mitchell, Marmaduk Maples, Spious Murphey, Isaac or John or James Mo

N....George C. Nichols. P....Ethel H. Porter.

Q...J. B. Quinby. R...Robert Ramsey Q...J. B. Quinby.
R...Robert Ramsey, Catharine Robinson, Jesse Reynolds, Reuben H. Reynolds, Michael Riley, Aan Rankin, Lorard Reinhardt, M. R. Reinhardt.
S....Precedia Smyer, Daniel Shuford, John Scronce, Ezekiel Sullavin (2,) David Shell, Henry Sumherow, George Seitz, Anthony Shull, Beckey Scott, Joel Stowe.
T....James Taylor.
W....James Wier, James Wilson.
C. C. HENDERSON, R. M.
Lincolnton, April 12, 1833.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT Lexington, (N. C.)

ON THE 1st DAY OF APRIL 1884. ON THE 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1834.

David Conner, Benjamin Cooper, John Craves—Wm.
V. Dunn—Philip Everhart—George Frits—Doctor B.
F. Hillyard, David Hufman—James Kenneo, John Kennedy—Daniel Lofling, Mesers. Turner Leyburn & Co.—Lorenzo D. Orril—Jordan Parrish, Jane L. Penples—Joseph Spence, Lovey Spence, Chas. W. Smith (2)—Minzey Wall, George Weavel, Daniel Williams, John C. Wren, Nancy Ward, Isaac Williams, William Woosleey.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
Lexington, April 12, 1834.

3t*

State of North Carolina.. Rowan County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1834.

John Gibson, us, Jacob Pachel. Attachment—levied on Eand.

Jacob Pachel.

T appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordinad, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, that the Defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Courtheast in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May sext..., then and there to plead, answer, or demur....or pulgment will be taken by default, seconding to the Plaintiff of demand.

Witness, John Giles, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of February, 1634, and in the local year of our Independence.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

Estate of William Cowa

Estate of William Cowan
THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of William County
deceased, at February Session of Rowan County
Court for 1834, hereby gives notice to all
having claims of any desomination against
tate of said decedent, to present the visit
time prescribed by law, duly authoritions
notice will be plead in har of their recovery.

R. N. FLEMING, Adv.
Rowan County, March 22, 1834.

&c....gc...&c

SIGN OF



Glass-Ware,

AT THE

The Green and Golden Morlas. MAIN STREET, SALISBURY, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a Co-Partnership in the DRUG BUSINESS, inform the Public that they keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of MEDICINES, &c., coming under the following heads, viz:

MEDICINES...Vegetable, Mineral, & Patent;
PAINTS...Dry and Ground;
Shop Furniture; Mortars and Pestles;
Thermometers and Barometers;
BRUSHES...Various sorts;
Symbol. Lemon Gingon &c.

Syrups...Lemon, Ginger, &c.; Spices and Perfumer PENCILS...Lead and Hair; PERCILS...Lead and rhair; OILS...Lamp, Plaxsced, &c.; Wines and Spirits...good; Varnishes and Blacking; Crucibles and Pipes; Smalts and Copper Bronze;
TOBACCO...Chewing and Smoking;
CIGARS...Spanish and Common;
CANDLES...Spermaceti and Tallow; Spirits of Turpentine, and Rosin; ALBANY ALE ... good;

DYE-STUFFS...various kinds and Scales and Weights;
Scales and Weights;
BOTTLES...great variety;
Corks of all sizes; Cork-Screws;
Powners...Soda, Seidlitz, &c.;
Fancy Articles;
Stationery; Paste Boards;
Wicks...Lamp and Candle;
SOAPS...Common and Fascy;
Hatters' Materials;
LEAF...Gold, Silver, and Datchs
Foil...Gold and Tin;
SNUFFS...Lorillard's and others
Sand-Paper; Snuff-Bosse;
STARCH...American and Fohn
MATCHES...Lucify and Common TWINE; Jujubs Total

Those who may desire any article coming under the above vited to call at our establishment, where Presh and Geam be obtained, instead of such drugs as may be found anywhere. TENT MEDICINES, &c., and Physicians who are in the last of Medicines from the North, are solicited to call on us nish them with such articles, and on such terms, as will have the results in our line. We shall sell low, for Call as we hold cursolves responsible to what we sell, we have liberal share of public patronage.

Or One of the factor tax better the place, will give FRO

"The straint, & Peary | that never fir, is White may one feet, white charte the sky ; is Where the the ever so victory an quie, " dud time assails thy forbioet works in valu."

TO A YOUNG LADY, ON HEARING SHE WAS TO BE MARRIED, . [BY EDWARD PITZOE

They tell me, gentle lady,
That they deck thee for a bride,
That the wreath is woven for thy hair,
The bridegroom by thy side;
And I think I hear thy father's sigh,
Thy mother's calmer tone,
As they give thee to another's simp-Thy mother's calmer tone, a they give thee to another's Their beautiful—their own.

I never saw a bridal,
But my cyclid hath been wet;
And it always seem'd to me
As though a joyous crowd were met
To see the saddest sight of all—
A gay and girlish thing
Lay aside her saidest fine
For a same—and for a ring.
And other cares will claim thy thought

And other cares will claim thy thou And other hearts thy love, And gayer friends may be around, And brighter skies above: Yet thou, when I behold thee next, May'st wear upon thy brow, Perchance, a mother's look of care, For that which decks it now. er cares will claim thy thoughts,

And when I think how often
I have seen thee with thy mild
And lovely look, and thy step of air,
And bearing like a child,
O how mournfully, how mournfully,
The thought comes o'er my brain,
When I think thou ne'er may'st be to
And girlish thing again.

at a voice is floating round me, And it tells me of thy rest; hat sunshine shall illume thy p

That sunshine shall illume thy path,
That joy shall be thy guest;
That thy life shall be a summer's day,
Whose evening shall go down
Like the evening in the eastern clime,
That never knows a frown.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

[Concluded from our paper of last week.]

On awaking, Rip Van Winkle found himself on the great knoff from whence he had first seen the lid man of the glen. He rubbed his eyes—it was bright sunny morning. The birds were hopping and twittering among the bushes, and the eagle was wheeling aloft, and breasting the pure mountain breeze. "Surely," thought Rip, "I have not lept here all night." He recalled the occurrences before he fell asleep. The strange man with the ten of liquor—the mountain ravine—the wild rerest among the rocks—the wo-begone party at the gof liquor—the mountain ravine—the wild re-trest among the rocks—the wo-begone party at nine-pins—the flagon—"Oh! that flagon! that flagon!" thought Rip—" what excuse shall I make to Dame Van Winkle?"

He looked round for his gun, but in place of the

Van Winkle I"
ked round for his gun, but in place of the
loiled fowling piece, he found an old fireg by him, the harrel encrusted with rust,
alling off, and the stock warm-enten. He
coted that the have roysters of the mounment a wink upon him, and having deed now suspected that the brave roysters of the mountain had put a trick upon him, and having doeed him with liquor, had robbed him of his gun. Wolf, too, had disappeared, but he might have strayed away after a squirrel or patridge. He whistled after him, shouted his name, but all in vain; the school repeated his whistle and shout, but no dog

d to revisit the scene of the last Wiskle." With some difficulty he got down into be gen; he found the gully up which he and his companion had ascended the preceding evening; but to his astonishment a mountain stream was now were, made shift to scramble up its sides, working to to licome way through thickets of birch, sassains, and witch hazle, and sometimes tripped up or to to the wild grape vines that twisted their thanks to their the sides of t down it, leaping from rock to rock, and e gien with babbling murmurs. He, how-

and tendrile from tree to tree, and spread a metwork in his path.

At length he reached to where the ravine had a district the path, to the amphithentre; but the series of such opening remained. The rocks the same tree to the same tree tree tree tree trees to the same trees the same trees to the same trees the same trees to the same trees the same trees to the same trees to the same trees to the same trees the came tumbling in a sheet of feathery foam, into a broad deep basin, black from the lows of the surrounding forest. Hero, then, Bip was brought to a stand. He again called whistled after his dog; he was only answered to cawing of a flock of idle crows, sporting in air about a dry tree that overhung a minute. it a dry tree that overhung a sunn ice; and who, secure in their elevation, seem to look down and scoff at the poor man's per-dice. What was to be done? the morning was add away, and Rip felt famished for want of his the dreaded to meet his wife; but it would not be dreaded to meet his wife; but it would not are among the mountains. He shook his fall of trouble and anxiety, turned his steps

but none whom he knew, which some prised him, for he had thought himself ac dres, too, was of a different kind from that to be was accessomed. They all stared at him al marks of surprise, and whenever they
spon him, invariably stroked their chins.
Hast recurrence of this gesture induced
destarily, to do the same, when, to his asnot, he found his beard had grown a foot

bred the hirts of the village. A shifteen me at his heels, hooting the grey beard. The a so he passed. The

voice of Dame Van Winkle. He found the house gone to decay—the roof fallen in, the windows shattered, and the doors off the hinges. A half starved dog, that looked like Wolf, was skulking about it. Rip called him by name, but the cur snarled, showed his teeth, and passed on. This was an unkind cut indeed—"My very dog," sighed poor Rip, "has forgotten me!"

He entered the house, which, to tell the truth, Dame Van Winkle had always kept in neat order. It was empty, forlorn, and apparently abandoned. This desolateness overcame all his connubial fears—he called loudly for his wife and children—the lonely chambers rung for a moment with his voice,

Rip had but one question more to ask; but he

—he called loudly for his wife and children—the lonely chambers rung for a moment with his voice, and then all again was silence.

He now hurried forth, and hastened to his old resort, the little village inn—but it too was gone. A large ricketty wooden building stood in its place, with great gaping windows, some of them broken, and mended with old hats and petticoats, and ever the door was painted, "The Union Hotel, by Jonathan Doolittle." Instead of the great tree which used to shelter the quiet little Dutch inn of yore, there now was reared a tall naked pole, with something on top that looked like a red night cap. and thing on top that looked like a red night cap, and from it was fluttering a flag, on which was a singular assemblage of stars and stripes—all this was strange and incomprehensible. He recognized on the sign, however, the ruby face of King George, under which he had smoked so many a peaceful pipe, but even this was singularly metamorphosed. The red coat was changed for one of blue and buff, a sword was stuck in the hand instead of a sceptre, the head was decorated with a cocked hat, and un-derneath was painted in large characters, General Washington.

There was, as usual, a crowd of folks about the coor, but none whom Rip recollected. The very character of the people seemed changed. There was a busy, bustling, disputatious tone about it, instead of the accustomed phlegm and drowsy tran-quility. He looked in vain for the sage Nicholas Vedder, with his broad face, double chin, and fair long pipe, uttering clouds of tobacco smoke instead of idle speeches: or Van Bunnel, the schoolman ter, doling forth the contents of an ancient newspa per. In place of these, a lean bilious looking low, with his pockets full of handbills, was har

uing vehemently about rights of citizens—election
—members of congress—liberty—Bunker's hill—
heroes of seventy-six—and other words, that were
a perfect Babylouish jargon to the bewildered Van
Winkle.

The appearance of Rip, with his long grizzled beard, his rusty fowling piece, his uncouth dress, and the army of women and children that had gathered at his heele, soon attracted the attention of the tavern politicians. They crowded around him, eyeing him from head to foot, with great cutter. The orator hustled up to him, and draw-The orator bustled up to him, and draw tive. The orator bustled up to him, and draw-min partly aside, inquired "on which side he would?" Rip stared in vacant stupidity. Another short but busy little fellow pulled him by the arm, and raising on tiptoe, inquired in his ear, " whether he was Federal or Democrat." Rip was equally at a loss to comprehend the question; when a know-

ing, self-important old gentl eman, in a sharp cocked hat, made his way through the crowd, putting them to the right and left with his elbows as he passed, and planting himself before Van Winkle, with an arm akimbo, the other resting on his cane, his keen eyes and sharp hat penetrating, as it were, into h eyes and sharp hat penetrating, as it were, into his levely soul, demanded, in an austere tone, "what brought him to the election with a gun on his shoulder, and a mob at his heels, and whether he meant to breed a riot in the village?" "Alas! gentlemen," cried Bip, somewhat dismayed, "I am a poor man, a native of the place, and a loyal subject of the King, God bless him?"

Here a general shout burst from the bystanders—"A tory! a tory! a spy! a rsfugee! hustle him! away with him!" It was with great difficulty that the self-important man in the cocked hat restored perferred making friends among the rising generation, with whom he soon grew into great favor.

the self-important man in the cocked hat restored order; and having assumed a tenfold austerity of brow, demanded again of the unknown culprit, what he came there for, and whom he was seeking. The poor man humbly assured him that he meant no bench, at the inn door, and was reverenced as one narm; but merely came there in search of some of nis neighbours, who used to keep about the tavern.

Vedder? why he is dead and gone these eighteen and that, instead of being a subject of his Majesty

that's rotted and gone too.' " Where's Brom Dutcher ?"

"Oh, he went off to the army in the beginning of the war; some may he was killed at the battle of Stoney-Point-others say he was drowned in a an end; he had got his neck out of the yoke of ma squall, at the foot of Antony's Nose. I dont know —he never came back again."

here's Van Bummel, the schoolmaster ?" "He went off to the wars too, was a great mili-tia general, and is now in Congress."

Rip's heart died away at hearing of these sad changes in his home and friends, and finding him-self thus alone in the world. Every answer puzed him, too, by treating of such enormous la of time, and of matters which he could not understand : war-Congress-Stoney-Point !-he had no ourage to ask after any more friends, but cried out in despair, "does nobody here know Rip Van Win-

"Oh, Rip Van Winkle!" exclaimed two or three Oh, to be sure! that's Rip Van Winkle yonder, aning against the tree."

Rip looked, and beheld a precise counterpart of

himself as he went up the mountain : apparently as lazy, and certainly as ragged. The poor fellow was now completely confounded. He doubted his own identity, and whether he was himself or another man. In the midst of his bewilderment, the man in the cocked hat demanded who he was, and what was his name ?

"God knows," exclaimed be, at his wit's end;
"I'm not myself—I'm comebody else—that's me "I'm not mysell—I'm somebody else—that's me yonder—no—that's somebody else, got into my shoes—I was myself last night, but I fell asleep on the mountain, and they've changed my gun, and every thing's changed, and I'm changed, and I can't tell what's my name, or who I am!"

The hystanders began now to look at each three!

Surely this was his native village, which he had left but the day before. There stood the Kaatskill mountains—there the silver Hudson at a distance—there was every hill and dale precisely as it had always been. Rip was sorely perplexed—"That flagon last night," thought he, "has addled my poor head sadly?" thought he, "has addled my poor head sadly?"

It was with some difficulty he found the way to this create the control of the control o It was with some difficulty he found the way to his own house, which he approached with silent awe, expecting every moment to hear the shrill voice of Dame Van Winkle. He found the house one to decay—the roof fallen in, the windows shattered, and the doors off the himse.

Rip had but one question more to ask; but he ut it with a faltering voice

"Where's your mother?"

broke a blood vessel in a fit of passion at a New-

England peddler."
"There was a drop of comfort, at least, in this intelligence. The honest man could contain him-self no longer. He caught his daughter and her child in his arms. "I am your father!" cried he "Young Rip Van Winkle once—old Rip Van Winkle now!—Does nobody know poor Rip Van Winkle!"

All stood amazed, until an old woman, tottering out from among the crowd, put her hand to her brow, and peering under it in his face for a moment, exclaimed, "Sure enough! it is Rip Van Winkle—it is himself. Welcome home again, old neighbour—Why, where have you been these twenty

long years?"

Rip's story was soon told, for the whole twenty years had been to him but as one night. The neighbours stared when they heard it; some were seen to wink at each other, and put their tongues in their cheeks : and the self-important man in the cocked hat, who, when the alarm was over, had returned to the field, screwed down the corners of his mouth, and shook his head-upon which there was a general shaking of the head throughout the as-

It was determined, however, to take the op of old Peter Vanderdonk, who was seen slowly advancing up the road. He was a descendant of the historian of that name, who wrote one of the earliest accounts of the province. Peter was the most ancient inhabitant of the village, and well versed in all the wonderful events and traditions of the neighbourhood. He recollected Rip at once, and corroborated his story in the most satisfactory fact, handed down from his ancestor the historian that the Kaatskill mountains had always been haunted by strange beings. That it was affirmed that the great Hendrick Hudson, the first discover er of the river and country, kept a kind of vigil there every twenty years, with his crew of the Half-moon, being permitted in this way to revisit the scenes of his enterprize, and keep a guardian eye upon the river, and the great city called by his name. That his father had once seen them in their old Dutch dresses playing at nine pins in a hollow of the mountain; and that he himself had heard, one summer afternoon, the sound of their balls, like long peals of thunder.

To make a long story short, the company broke p, and returned to the more important concerns of the election. Rip's daughter took him home to live with her; she had a snug, well-furnished house, and a stout cheery farmer for a husband, whom

and preferred making friends among the rising ge neration, with whom he soon grew into great favor

of the patriarchs of the village, and a chronicle of the old times "before the war." It was some is neighbours, who used to keep about the tavern.
"Well—who are they?—name them."

Rip bethought himself a moment, and inquired, gossip, or could be made to comprehend the strange events that had taken place during his torpor; how There was a silence for a little while, when an that there had been a revolutionary war—that the last day of June. Care will be taken to avoid man replied, in a thin piping voice, "Nicholas country had thrown off the yoke of old England—accidents to mares, but no responsibility can be as: years! There was a wooden tomb-stone in the church yard, that used to tell all about him, but that's rotted and gone too."

George the Third, he was now a free citizen of the United States, Rip, in fact, was no politician; the that's rotted and gone too." ion on him; but there was one species of octism under which he had long groaned, and that was-petticoat government : happily, that was a trimony, and could go in and out whenever he pleased, without dreading the tyranny of Dame Van Winkle. Whenever her name was mention ed, however, he shook his head, shrugged hi shoulders, and cast up his eyes; which might pass either for an expression of resignation to his fate, or joy at his deliverance.

He used to tell his story to every stranger that arrived at Mr. Doolittle's hotel. He was observed

at first, to vary on some points every time he told cently awakened. It at last settled down precise ly to the tale I have related, and not a man, wo man, or child in the neighborhood, but knew it by heart. Some always pretended to doubt the reali-ty of it, and insisted that Rip had been out of his head, and that this was one point on which he al-ways remained flighty. The old Dutch inhabitants, however, almost universally gave it full cre dit. Even to this day they never hear a thunde storm of a summer afternoon, about the Kaatskill but they say Hendrick Hudson and his crew are at their game of nine pins; and it is a common wish of all henpecked husbands in the neighbourhood when life hangs heavy on their hands, that they might have a quieting draught out of Rip Van

Mr. Isaac Hill, in a late speech in the Senate runs a parallel between the characters of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson—and comes to the conclusion that Jackson is the greatest man of the



Coach and Carriage Making, AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver, Coach and Carriage-Makers,

have entered into Co-Partnership for the pur-pose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS

On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail. Or They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES, Carry-alls, Gigs, SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this sec tion of country for neatness, durability, and cheap

For the benefit of Travellers and Stage Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRI AGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order nd every description of REPAIRING will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest pos sible terms.

The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Carri-age-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables then to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

* The Subscribers deem it hardly necessar o say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict atten tion to business, and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of all who may wish to purchas articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line.

JOHN W. RAINEY,

PHILIP J. F. SHAVER. Salisbury, February 15, 1834.



WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare, gotten by Sir Hal; his grandam was Harriet Eaton, who was gotten by old Bellair, out of a Wildair, which was called a very fine mare of her day. ECLAT's dam was raised in North-Hampton Co., by Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young by Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young to Mr. Seth Peebles, for \$375. His grandam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many peo ple, and her performances under the saddle were equal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease her rider and herself; she has been well tried particularly in a long journey to the far west; sh was once sold for \$300.

The subscribers hold in their hands docur that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not having from them any special authority to do so. In point of formation of body, ECLAT is not to be excelled by any, if equalled

He will Stand the ensuing Season,

IN LEXINGTON & SALISBURY, commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of 84 the single leap, \$6 the season, and \$10 to insure a mare to be with foal. The insurance money will be recoverable as soon as the more is discovered to be with \$61, or \$61, as the mare is discovered to be with foal; or soon as the mare is discovered to be disposed of.

The Horse will attend regularly every minth day

at his stands, except when shown at public places The season will end on or delayed by accident. umed for any that may occur-ALPHA PEEBLES,

JAMES McNAIRY.

Aaron Woolworth,

February 22, 1834.



Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury as well as those of Rowan and the surround ing Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE or THE COURTHOUSE,

A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

those disposed to patronize him, are assure that no pains will be spared to give the most

general and entire satisfaction to them. ENGRAVING of every description, (in

luding Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neutess and accuracy, at short notice. Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

All kinds of PRINTING done here.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,

A Large and Full Supply

FALL & WINTER GOODS. CONSISTING of EVERY ARTICLE generally kept in a Country Result Store; all of which he is disposed to sell LOW for CASH, or to punctual customers on SHORT CREDITS.

or to punctual customers on shoar CREDITA.

The public are requested to call, hear pricand judge for themselves.

DANIEL I Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

Earthenware, China.

Thomas J. Barrow Importer—No. 88, Water NEW-YORK

and of Ear. Are now receiving their Spring Pathenware, China, and Fanoy in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, embr THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and, from their facili-ties in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made are with a view to the N. which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.——From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOS. J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water St. New York, Feb. 15, 1834. 10t

NOTICE.

Of

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Ex-ecutor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and necess, see the persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.

November 23, 1833.

TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

TIN WARE,

Made of good materials and first rate workman ship, consisting of the following articles,

120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted size 40 dozen Open Buckets, 30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto :

78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto; 40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds : 12 dozen Milk Strainers;

68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes; 32 dozen Measures, ditto;

24 dozen Funnels; 100 dozen TIN CUPS; 20 dozen Milk ditto; 12 dozen WASH BASONS.

Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugles, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops, Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old opper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTI-TUTION WILL COMMENCE On Friday the first of November next.

On Friday the jursi of vivocanter patronage, THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercise of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW, T. W. SPARROW. Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833.

Co

A

Charleston and Cheraw.



THE STEAM-BOAT MACON. CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

AVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensu-

ing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except will be carrow with the carrow will be carrow will be carrow with the carrow will be carrow will be carrow with the carrow will be carrow will be carrow will be carrow will be carrow with the carrow will be carrow will on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the bont.

J. B. CLOUGH. Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for few passengers. J. B. C.

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE FOR SALE---CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his pos-session for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.



To Wagoners.

A Wagon going to Fayette-ville, can get 5 or 600 pounds of loading by apply-ing at this Office. March 15.